PRICE 3d.

The plain man's guide to POLARIS

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The nuclear submarines can remain submerged for two months, dive to 500 feet, speed faster than 40 miles per hour, and cruise over 70,000 miles on one charge of uranium. Each carries at fewest sixteen missiles. The ships cost of 100 million dollars each have been called "the most complex things ever built by man."

Like the submarines themselves, the Polaris missiles have their own inertial guidance systems and will have a range of more than 1,500 miles. Each missile can carry an H-bomb warhead in excess of one megaton, enough to obliterate a large city. Having solid fuel engines, the missiles can be launched quickly from beneath the ocean's surface and can be stored for long periods of time without maintenance.

Each submarine will be able to launch within fifteen minutes several times the explosive power of all the bombs droped by US planes in World War II, and the fleet of 50 an attack six times greater than one which the Rand Corporation estimated would kill 160 million Americans in 36 hours.

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They offer an extremely powerful massive retaliation force at costs lower than other missile systems.

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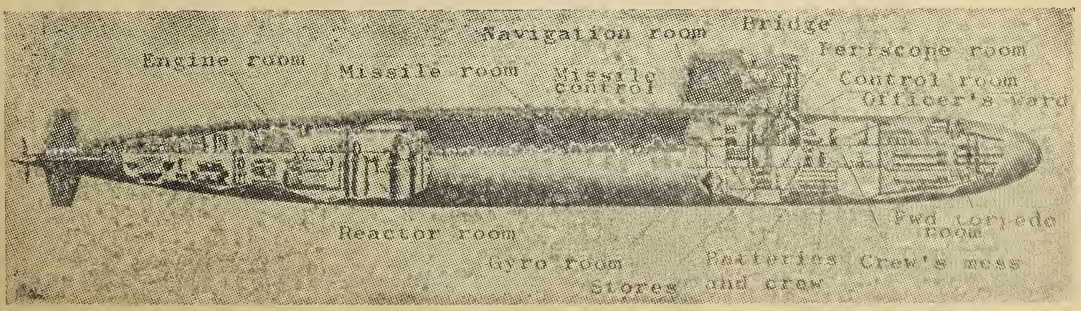

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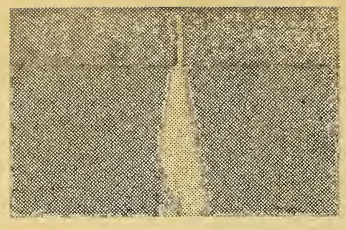

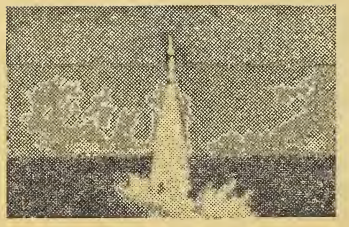

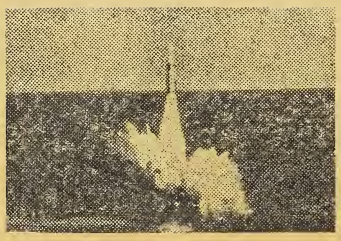

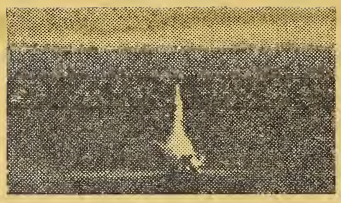

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MASS DESTRUCTION

THE Polaris submarine in a situation like Lebanon, for example, is of no value whatever. It is good only for mass destruction. . . Polaris is a strictly retaliatory weapon system. It has no mission except retaliation; no mission except to destroy Russia if she wants to start something. This is the only thing the weapon system is good for.—*Admiral Burke, Chief of US Naval Operations before a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, Jan.* 29, 1959.

NEVER A THOUGHT

POLARIS will increase the danger of all-out nuclear war either by some irresponsible act, or by a misunderstanding, misinterpretation, or accident, or by an electronic or human breakdown. Imagine the psychological strain on Polaris crew members who are under water for weeks or months, away from normal life and controls. We will be entrusting our lives, and those of all the world, both now and for future generations, to men conditioned to carry out, without questioning, a command to kill millions of men, women and children.

This is what Commander Osborn of the George Washington said when he was asked how it felt to be the man whose act would unleash a Polaris submarine's destructive power. "I've never given it any thought. But if we ever have to hit, we'll hit. And there won't be a second's hesitation."

Polaris is the darling of those who advocate "preventive" or "preemptive war." Polaris puts our fate under control of that group of "defence" thinkers who are least rational —men whose hate and fear of Russia has become pathological.—William H. Cary "Madmen at Work."

NIGHTMARE FOLLY

THE destructive power of atomic stockpiles has increased far more than a hundredfold—how much more it may be neither permissible nor relevant to tell. . . The new means of delivery and use have made of the command and control of these weapon systems a nightmare folly known only to those responsible. What some of us know and some of our governments have recognised all people should know and every government understand: if this next great war occurs none of us can count on having enough living to bury our dead.—*J. Robert Oppenheimer, New York Herald Tribune, June* 17, 1960.

THE TIMES EXPLAINS

THE differences between London and Washington over the interpretation of the Prime Minister's statement that no decision to use the Polaris missile would be taken without "the fullest possible previous consultation" are largely verbal. The use of the word "possible" means that there will be consultation—if there is time.

The recent change in American strategic thinking has not yet been realised in Britain. There is no longer any thought in official circles in Washington of using strategic nuclear weapons first: they would be used only in retaliation against a strategic nuclear attack.

If such an attack took place there would be no time for consultation, so that if the Polaris missiles were ever fired it would be in circumstances that would rule out prior consultation. The issue raised by the Prime Minister's statement is therefore academic.—The Times' Defence Correspondent, Nov. 3, 1960.

SENSE OF SHAME

IS there anyone . . . who does not feel a sense of shame at the mere words "Holy Loch"? Britain's leaders have not only ceded the base to America. They have surrendered any right to ask what use it will be put to. —*Sunday Express, Nov.* 6, 1960.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

WHERE does a professedly Christian country draw the line? How much longer are we going to pretend that we are preserving the highest values of Christian civilisation by basing our security on such weapons? . . . The time is NOW for this country to show another way—the way of unilateral disarmament and the rededication of our skills and resources to the well-being of our fellow men . . . only along this path, whatever its dangers, can mankind move forward. —Friends Peace Committee (Quakers),

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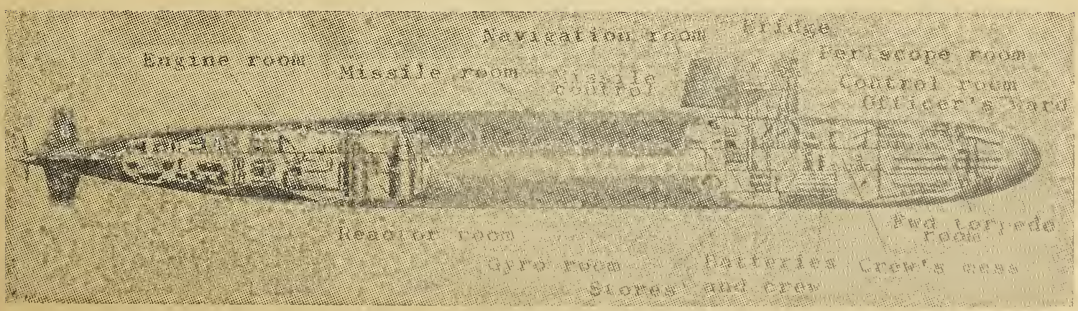

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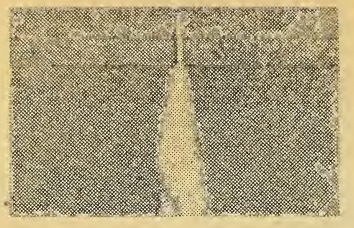

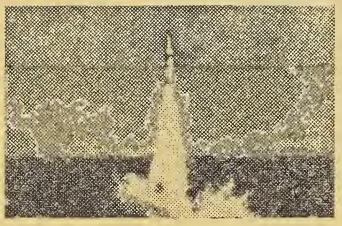

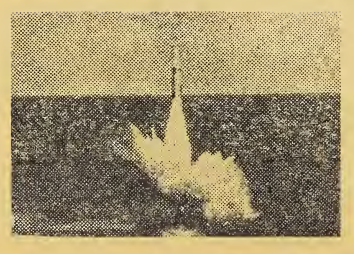

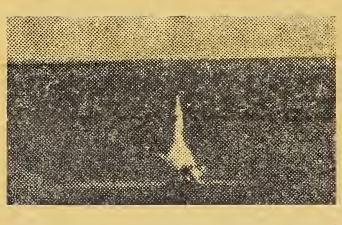

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IT is a primitive weapon. Its margin of error is so great that it is pointless to zero it on Soviet nuclear bases: it can be used only for the indiscriminate destruction of Soviet population centres. The 16 H-bomb warheads carried by the George Washington are therefore designed solely for the slaughter of tens of millions of Russians. Britain, as part of the Polaris system, must therefore expect retaliation on a comparable scale.—New Statesman, Nov. 5, 1960.

MASS DESTRUCTION

THE Polaris submarine in a situation like Lebanon, for example, is of no value whatever. It is good only for mass destruction. . . Polaris is a strictly retaliatory weapon system. It has no mission except retaliation; no mission except to destroy Russia if she wants to start something. This is the only thing the weapon system is good for.—*Admiral Burke, Chief of US Naval Operations before a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, Jan.* 29, 1959.

NEVER A THOUGHT

POLARIS will increase the danger of all-out nuclear war either by some irresponsible act, or by a misunderstanding, misinterpretation, or accident, or by an electronic or human breakdown. Imagine the psychological strain on Polaris crew members who are under water for weeks or months, away from normal life and controls. We will be entrusting our lives, and those of all the world, both now and for future generations, to men conditioned to carry out, without questioning, a command to kill millions of men, women and children.

This is what Commander Osborn of the George Washington said when he was asked how it felt to be the man whose act would unleash a Polaris submarine's destructive power. "I've never given it any thought. But if we ever have to hit, we'll hit. And there won't be a second's hesitation."

Polaris is the darling of those who advocate "preventive" or "pre-emptive war." Polaris puts our fate under control of that group of "defence" thinkers who are least rational —men whose hate and fear of Russia has become pathological.—William H. Cary "Madmen at Work."

NIGHTMARE FOLLY

THE destructive power of atomic stockpiles has increased far more than a hundredfold—how much more it may be neither permissible nor relevant to tell. . . The new means of delivery and use have made of the command and control of these weapon systems a nightmare folly known only to those responsible. What some of us know and some of our governments have recognised all people should know and every government understand: if this next great war occurs none of us can count on having enough living to bury our dead.—*J. Robert Oppenheimer, New York Herald Tribune, June* 17, 1960.

THE TIMES EXPLAINS

THE differences between London and Washington over the interpretation of the Prime Minister's statement that no decision to use the Polaris missile would be taken without "the fullest possible previous consultation" are largely verbal. The use of the word "possible" means that there will be consultation—if there is time.

The recent change in American strategic thinking has not yet been realised in Britain. There is no longer any thought in official circles in Washington of using strategic nuclear weapons first: they would be used only in retaliation against a strategic nuclear attack.

If such an attack took place there would be no time for consultation, so that if the Polaris missiles were ever fired it would be in circumstances that would rule out prior consultation. The issue raised by the Prime Minister's statement is therefore academic.—The Times' Defence Correspondent, Nov. 3, 1960.

SENSE OF SHAME

IS there anyone . . . who does not feel a sense of shame at the mere words "Holy Loch"? Britain's leaders have not only ceded the base to America. They have surrendered any right to ask what use it will be put to. —*Sunday Express, Nov.* 6, 1960.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

WHERE does a professedly Christian country draw the line? How much longer are we going to pretend that we are preserving the highest values of Christian civilisation by basing our security on such weapons? . . . The time is NOW for this country to show another way—the way of unilateral disarmament and the rededication of our skills and resources to the well-being of our fellow men . . . only along this path, whatever its dangers, can mankind move forward. —Friends Peace Committee (Quakers),

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